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Club induction ends amid skewed response

by David Clubb
Bison staff writer

All induction activities will cease at midnight, drawing to a close the "positive bonding" of the club commitment process, according to Tom Howard, chairman of the Induction Review Team (IRT). This year marks the first in which social clubs have a one-week commitment period without "pledges.

Howard said, "Class commitment week's inductees are now called, beginning committing when they received bids Sunday. Tonight they will gain class one status and official club membership.

Sham induction Sarah Henniger said that the commitment phase has fulfilled Howard's given purpose, as "getting to know the members of the club" was the best part of the process. "It was great bonding with my class, too," she said.

Bryan Runions, TNT hopeful, agreed that his class has "most definitely bonded.

Methods of uniting club inductees with their chosen club have varied. "We had a photo scavenger hunt," Henniger said, explaining that older members divided their class into groups, and each group was given a list of 24 places and poses around campus. "We had to get into silly poses and take pictures forward. "It was fun getting to know them all better."

Henniger also enjoyed dressing like a "silly" Tuesday. "In fact, there has been quite a bit of dressing up this week, as many of the men's clubs have attended classes in costume."

The induction activities have "left us with mixed reactions," according to Delta Chi Delta hopeful Scott Lottis. He explained that the clubs tried to apply a biblical principle to commitment games.

Lottis is a sophomore transfer from Michigan Christian College where, he said, the social club system involves something more than facing hurdles. He said he has enjoyed this week, which has amounted to "only an extra hour at night before bed."

At least one upperclassmen member expressed a longing for the "traditional" club pledge week of two years ago. "I like the fact that the commitment phase is shorter, but they left too many tasks to work out," Ju Go Ju member Dale Burton said. We're still missing a lot of tradition because the rules aren't as specific. These rules, according to Howard, were designed to make the induction phase less stressful and more enjoyable for new students. "The model for bonding is Christ," Howard said.

Local Canadians speak out on Quebec's close call

by Lois Voyles
Bison staff writer

Canada's destiny is still at stake after the narrow defeat Monday of the separatists of Quebec. One percent more Quebecers voted "no" for a separate Quebec than voted "yes." David Crary, Associated Press writer said, "As separatists victory would have spelled economic turmoil for Canada - and perhaps the greatest political crisis in its history. We would have lost one-fourth of its people and one-sixth of its land - a fracture without precedent among prosperous Western democracies."

Many are concerned about the economics of the close vote. Carol Adams, who lived in Canada for 28 years and is secretary in Harding's foreign language department, said, "As an aneurism looking at the situation, I think that, until this question is answered, economics will suffer and the dollar will be weak because foreigners will not invest in Canada."

Other local Canadians are concerned that the fray will continue. Jason Moriarty is a senior whose family left Quebec several years ago because they could foresee the turmoil coming with the possibility of separation. He said that most Canadians would like to see an end to the on-going struggle. "They(Quebec) need to do it(terminate) or stop complaining about it. I don't see it ending quickly. I think they need an ultimatum to either stay or stop."

Dave Donnelly, a senior from the west coast, British Columbia agreed, "I wish that it had gone ahead and passed. We are back in limbo. The issue will come up again."

Some Canadians are wondering if the Quebecers really know what they would be getting into with a separate country. Brian VanAlstine, a senior from Ontario, said, "Quebec is an integral part of Canadian culture. I don't want Quebec to leave. I didn't like it that it was that close. Separation would mean no ties."

Dan Tullis, Ph.D., head of the speech pathology program, lived in Canada for five years. His concern is for the future: "The referendum is getting closer and closer. They may be able to be a part of Canada and would not get benefits like the currency, railroad system, agreements like NAFTA or commerce."

VanAlstine said the problems in Quebec stem from their desire to distinguish themselves. "It's kind of like Texas deciding to do their own thing and be cut off from the other states. We shouldn't give special or distinct status to Quebec."

And more trouble for Quebec -- Premier Jacques Parizeau resigned the day after the heart-breaking vote. He said that "other will now take it (his referendum) across the final line."

Allen Hall dedicated. Jimmy Allen accepts congratulations at the ceremony in which the dorm was named after Allen and his wife, Marilyn. Photo by Christie Mangrum.
Beware the fence phenomenon

If our government is truly of and for the people, then it is the duty of the government to protect the people from social ills such as this. These arguments can only go so far before crossing the line, and it is past time for something to be done about it. Nothing should force society to accept these trivial pursuits, but can we afford it? The answer is no. While someone ties up a judge or a jury, someone else's violation. Should laws limit suits against companies?

If a company need not worry with lawsuits unless its products cause harm to someone. Therefore, a company need not worry with lawsuits unless its products cause harm to someone. The threat of lawsuit now is a powerful weapon, forcing businesses to begin paying child support again or the consumption of goods. Why has the consumer no protection from shoddy products and the consumer in order to protect themselves. That brings to mind another part of the problem—jurors simply have to start waking up. Their first purpose is to hear both sides and reach a impartial decision. Some, however, feel that part of their responsibility as a juror includes looking for the "common man"—a scary commentary on our judicial system. For those out there who feel powerless to effect change, urge our officials to limit the wasting of time and money from these cases. Then, there may truly be justice for all. Why should laws limit suits against companies? Should laws limit suits against companies? Should laws limit suits against companies?

Beware the fence phenomenon

The gesture smacked of something a little more divisive racial showdown in Indiana were recently awarded $41,000 after the Ronald McDonald statue she had been swinging on toppled over, severing a finger that was later reattached. Jurors in the case could have pointed the blame could have been observed that the other side of the argument. The fence were not there to distract. Those who believe there should be limits on the amount awarded in lawsuits point to the fact that this right has been abused. Greedy consumers and lawyers have, at times, been encouraged to feel that they deserve compensation from the person who has been harmed for the accident above the actual cost of medical bills and missed work. Although this happens and these cases concern such frivolity and the flood of justice system, we cannot eliminate the rights of the consumer in order to protect businesses. The costs would far outweigh the benefits.
Cancer products protect against breast cancer, according to a training program in toxicology at the Biology majors October 3.

"Strong evidence suggests that soy products protect against breast cancer, according to a training program in toxicology at the Biology majors October 3. Lamartiniere spoke at the first of the Rushton lecture series for biology majors October 3. Lamartiniere has done extensive breast cancer research with the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology at the University of Alabama. He conducted experiments in which baby rats were injected with genistein, a compound of soy beans.

"Genistein was chosen because of the similar structure to estrogen. Also, oriental women, who eat soy bean products such as tofu, have a lower incidence of breast cancer than do americans," Lamartiniere said. "We are the first to report that genistein, a component of soy, when given to rats during the neonatal period, results in protection against dimethylbenz (a) anthracene (DMBA) induced mammary tumors." Lamartiniere said. "The treatment, however, led to infertility in rats-a significant downside."

Lamartiniere repeated the experiment, this time injecting genistein into prepuberty rats, which are less vulnerable. "The chemopreventative effect was achieved, and the good news is that the reproductive capability should be normal. We will carry out more studies to see if this holds out," he said.

Lamartiniere and his colleagues are taking soy products and monitoring their own levels of genistein to see what level is necessary to get the chemopreventative action. "Some speculate that orientals have a low incidence of breast cancer due to genistein," Lamartiniere said. "However, when these women come to Hawaii or San Francisco and eat American food, they, too, develop high incidence of breast cancer." Lamartiniere quoted recent studies that showed that high-fat diets are no longer critically identified with breast cancer, but he said there could be other nutritional factors. "Diet with high fat are no longer the issue, but there is still strong evidence that soy products protect against breast cancer."

Lamartiniere and his colleagues have been studying environmental estrogens to find out whether they cause or protect against breast cancer. "We are not on a witch hunt; we go where the research takes us," Lamartiniere said.

"Breast cancer is increasing. Many of the chemicals in the environment may be contributing to diseases, including breast cancer. That's why we believe environment and nutrition play an active role in contributing to the high incidence of breast cancer."

"Breast cancer is the most common cancer among females in the United States, and it is the second leading cause of death among women in this country," Lamartiniere said. "In 1994, 182,000 new cases occurred in the United States. It is estimated that 46,000 women die each year from breast cancer," he said, adding after a pause, "that's an alarming fact!"

Three risk factors are associated with breast cancer. "Women who begin their menstrual cycle early and those who have a late menopause are more prone to breast cancer. The longer the period of time between the first and last period dictates the amount of estrogen a woman is exposed to over a continuous period of time," Lamartiniere said.

"On the other hand, women who get pregnant early in life seem to be protected against breast cancer. Women who are pregnant late in life or those who never get pregnant are more prone towards the disease. This may seem contradictory, but the basis of this is the higher level of estrogen, progesterone and prolactin. These three hormones in sudden surges contribute to protection." Lamartiniere currently has invitations to speak in Belgium, Switzerland, New Zealand and Australia on genistein and soy products. "He will also speak soon about genistein in Little Rock. Lamartiniere said that top world researchers in this field will be presenting their findings."

John Moon, Ph.D. and chair of the Biology Department, said that the Rushton lecture series was set up five years ago by the alumni to bring in Bill Rushton, who retired in August after 40 years as a professor in the department. An endowment was funded to bring in outstanding speakers.

"Promoting Health Naturally" White County CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC 268-0200

By Lois Voyles

Cancer researcher talks diet at Rushton series

Bright bacteria aid scientists

by Lois Voyles

How do you clean up a major oil spill on a small Pacific island? Robert S. Bulage, Ph.D., of the Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, was asked just that question when the United States army found itself in trouble with the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.).

After World War II, the United States became heir to a fuel dump built by the Japanese on the island of Kwajalein, in the territory of the Marshall Islands. After 50 years, the fuel tanks developed some serious leaks, Bulage said in a recent lecture to biology majors during the Rushton Lecture Series.

The problem of locating toxic chemicals in the soil without digging up the whole island can be solved by using "bio-engineered bacteria." That means that bacteria can send off signals with light when they find the chemicals they are told to find, according to Bulage.

"Harmless bacteria, modified with bio-recorder genes, were used to determine the extent of contamination," Bulage said. "Soil samples were checked at various sites on the island.

"The sylo-lux and tolue-lux specific bacteria were used to check for xenile and toluene, which are commonly found in petroleum products," Bulage said.

"Bioilluminescence in the presence of contaminants showed where the toxic wastes occurred, and the intensity of light gave indication of the amounts [of contaminants] in the soil."

This testing determined that only a small zone on Kwajalein was contaminated. Leaks into the coral sand were not absorbed readily and most of the waste was carried by run-off rainwater into the sea, Bulage said.

"It's very easy to use one of these bio-recorders," Bulage said. "A drawback for other biological systems is that analysis is destructive to the soil and the gene. What we're looking for is a non-destructive, real-time assay [test]. For that we borrow the lux gene which gives bio-luminescence, the glow in the dark type."

The occurrence of luminescence has been known for many years in deep sea fish, according to Bulage. "Recently a form of symbiotic bacteria was found to be the source of light in the pincers fish. Researchers studied this organism in hopes of isolating a simple intercellular system that could give immediate information about cellular processes without destroying the cell," Bulage said.

This research was rewarded with the discovery of the Lux-A.D. gene which generates light," Bulage said. "This gene has been cloned, according to Bulage. "The complete light-producing system has been introduced into harmless bacteria which are now used as bio-recorders."

Bulage described how the Environmental Sciences Division researchers have, in the past 18 months, developed a battery of bio-recorders which will give off light in the presence of minute amounts of toluene, xenile, naphtalene and mercury, radioactive and radioactive materials.

Bulage said that new bio-recorder tools continue to be developed with which to identify toxic waste in the environment. 

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We're still the least expensive place in town!

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GRE calmly explained for panicking seniors

by Judie O'Farrell
Bison editor

Cramming won’t work on the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), according to test administrator Bob Kelly. Kelly, a business professor, gave the test Oct. 14, in keeping with the national GRE testing schedule, and students are gearing up for another testing Dec. 9.

But Kelly said he is “not sure how you prepare for the general exam.”

“It’s just an accumulation of all you’ve learned over a long period of time,” he said of the three and one-half hour test that is required for entrance into virtually every graduate program in the country.

The seven-section test measures accumulated knowledge in three areas: verbal, quantitative and analytical.

The verbal area represents a basic knowledge of a student’s ability to use English. “It focuses primarily on writing,” Kelly said, adding that prowess in grammar, sentence structure and reading comprehension will raise the verbal score.

“Students with skill in mathematics should score high on the quantitative area, according to Kelly, but Kelly encourages the math illiterate, “This section is not strictly a reflection of higher math courses.”

“There are many common sense questions, and much of it tests your ability to put things together.”

Common sense will also increase the analytical score, which consists of analogies that require the ability to compare and contrast.

Though cramming is not practical, senior psychology major Greg Waide, who took the test in October, said his studying kept him from feeling concern for the sleepy. “Come wide awake,” he said.

Kelly further suggested that a student should come test day after having worked at a job for two weeks, with problems to think on. Though cramming is not practical, he said it may not be fair for students who have taken the test do so after having worked at a job that exposes them to knowledge beyond what college students have—knowledge that may give them a marked advantage on the GRE.

The undergraduate can compete more effectively by following some practical advice, according to Kelly, who recommended December as the month in which to take the exam. “Take it after you’ve taken the maximum amount of course work you can,” he said.

The spring date, April 13, is generally too late for admission into an assistantship.

Kelly also recommended taking both the paper exam and the computer exam to allow for a comparison of scores. He said that as he has witnessed at least two cases at Harding in which students did better at one of the computer-based testing centers, located in Fort Smith, Jonesboro and North Little Rock. (The computer-based testing costs $96; the paper test costs $63.)

Kelly further suggested that if a student has his final scores sent to Harding, even if he does not plan to go graduate work here. The advantage, he said, is that Harding will send these scores wherever the student requests, free of charge for the first two on each.

The scores that Harding students have sent back, upon this suggestion, have been “very high compared to the national averages,” Kelly said. The national averages for the past four-year period have been: verbal, 481; quantitative, 557; analytical, 541.

A good night’s rest is the test-taker’s best friend, according to Kelly, who emphasized the length of the test as a concern for the sleepy. “Come wide awake,” he said.

“Most schools view the GRE as very important,” according to Kelly. Waide said this fact was reiterated by an admissions worker at the University of Missouri, who told him that the GRE was more important than four years of college.

“He told me that the test shows what you can do, not what you have done,” Waide said.

But Kelly said a low score does not necessarily mean academic ruin. “It’s not the only guide.” Other increasingly important considerations include an essay, or even an interview with a committee, he said.

The GRE is quite reliable, according to Kelly, but it may not be fair for undergraduates competing for graduate positions. Many people who take the test do so after having worked at a job that exposes them to knowledge beyond what college students have—knowledge that may give them a marked advantage on the GRE.

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Glad to help out. Beth Ann Fox signs a minor date book for inductive Mark Fager. Almost all of the clubs had some kind of “minor dating” system as part of commitment week. Photo by Christie Mangram.
Balloons

HOMECOMING HEROES

Bisons pull out one last win with clutch drive

by Bart Blasengame
Bison Sports Editor

Battered, bruised and sporting a 2-6 record, the Harding Bisons pulled together one last time for the home fans Saturday, putting together a game-winning fourth quarter drive to beat Midwestern State 13-6 in their Homecoming game at Alumni Field.

The Bisons improve to 3-6 on the season and wrap up their home season with one game remaining against Austin Baptist in Abilene.

Clay Beason, who leads the Bisons in receiving, switched to quarterback before kicking the Bisons into gear in the first half, I rushed my throws. It's been fun but I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. I need to work on my timing; we needed a spark on offense. 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Bison Sports Challenge

NCAs games

Harding at OBU Mississippi St. at Arkansas
Baylor at Miami South Carolina at Clemson
Michigan at Michigan St. Penn St. at Northwestern
Mississippi St. at Memphis Kentucky at Vanderbilt
Oklahoma at Kansas St. UCA at Arizona St.
Wisconsin at Purdue Illinois at Iowa
Oregon at Washington SMU at TCU
Maryland at NC State NFL games

Buffalo at Indianapolis Green Bay at Minnesota
New England at NY, Jete Detroit at Atlanta
Pittsburgh at Chicago Arizona at Denver
Miami at San Diego Tennessee

Welcome, arm-chair quarterbacks!

This is a chance for you, the Harding student, to battle wits with The Bison Sports Editor and be eligible for a great prize at the same time. Cut out the entire entry sheet and drop it in the Bison Sports Challenge box at the Campus Mail window before Friday at 10 p.m. HAVE FUN

Name Phone Box 

This Week's Winner:

Brad Wood

Grand Prize:

One Medium Pizza and a Six-pack of Coke from: ARAMARK

THE BENCH

NBA needs fashion police

by Bart Blasengame
Bison Sports Editor

If you watched or were ever a student during the glory days of the Cleveland Cavaliers, you know that the team was an unmitigated disaster. In fact, the team was so bad that even the Cleveland Cavaliers themselves couldn't stand it. They even changed their name to the Cleveland Cavaliers, but that didn't help much.

So how do you fix a team that's been a laughing stock for years? The Cleveland Cavaliers thought they had the answer when they hired Mike Woodson as their new coach.

Woodson is known for his ability to turn around struggling teams. He's been successful in the past with teams like the Toronto Raptors and the Atlanta Hawks. And when he took over the Cavaliers, he brought with him a new attitude and a new approach.

The first thing Woodson did was get rid of the team's old uniforms. The old uniforms were horrid. They were a horrid combination of orange and blue, and they looked like something from a summer camp.

Woodson then turned to the Cleveland Cavaliers' logo. He knew that the logo was a crucial part of the team's identity. So he went to work on it and came up with a new design that was much more modern and professional.

The new logo featured a sleek, modern design with a lot of white space. The team's colors were a combination of blue and orange, which looked much better together.

Woodson also worked on the team's locker room. He hired some of the best interior designers in the business to create a new, modern space that would make the players feel comfortable.

The new locker room featured state-of-the-art equipment and a lot of space for the players to relax and recover.

Finally, Woodson turned his attention to the team's fans. He knew that the fans were the lifeblood of the team. So he worked hard to create a new fan experience that would make them want to come back to the arena again and again.

Woodson introduced a new merchandise line that featured sleek, modern designs. He also worked with the local restaurants to create a new menu that was both healthy and delicious.

In the end, Woodson's efforts paid off. The Cleveland Cavaliers became one of the most successful teams in the NBA. And fans from all over the country started to follow the team again.

Woodson's success with the Cavaliers is proof that sometimes all it takes to turn around a struggling team is a new approach. And when you have a coach like Woodson, you know that success is possible.